WEW TORK HURLID, THURSDAY, JANGARY 22, 1874-TRUPM SHEET

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration to the State Legislature.

Facts and Figures the Bureau.

Il postered by Land Marylon II.

The following extracts from the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration, which was for-warded yesterday to the State Legislature, will be

The undersigned Commissioners of Emigration have the shoot to freport;—That the present Board was organized the henor to freport;—That the present Board was organized that the day of May, set a Board of Commission as act thicked an act of Emigration to confer certain powers there was not act the standard of Commission of Smirran and the standard of Smirran and Smi

salepted, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, and numbered one.

The following standing committees, consisting of six members each, were also appointed:—

Castle Garden Committee—George Starr (chairman), George J. Forrest, Sigismund Kaufmann, James Lynch, Daniel Maujer and the Fresident Warth. Flaund Committee—Edmund Stephenson (shairman), George W. Quin ard, James Lynch, George Starr, Rigismund Kaufmann, George W. Quin ard, James Lynch, George Starr, Freschent George W. Persident.

Flaunce Committee—Daniel Esquer (chairman), George J. Forrest, William F. Havemeyer, Sigismund Kaufmann, James Lynch and the Fresident.

On the 28th day of May Bernard Casserly, Secretary and General Superintendent, and M. Hart Jackson, Treasurer of the Dreceding Board, resigned, and Ernstus D. Webster was elected in the place of the first and tiaret Bergen in that of the last named. Both those officers entered upon the discharge of their dutes on the 1st.

ret Bergen in that of the last named. Both those offiers entered upon the discharge of their dutes on the ist
day of June thereafter.
For convenience and despatch the business of the
Beard has been divided into three departments—the
Osatic Garden or Landing Department, the Ward's
Island or Hoppital and Reings Department, and
the Firance Department, over each of which, under the
direction and control of the Board, the appropriate conmittee exercises a sceneral supervision. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

This department is at Castle Garden and consists of
several bureaus, each having well defined duties to persorm, under the immediate charge of the Executive Officer of the department and under the supervision of the
Castle Garden Committee. The first of these bureaus
with which the emigrant comes in contact is the
Gastle Garden Committee. The first of these bureaus
with which the emigrant comes in contact is the
Founds, Staten island, whose duty it is to board all incoming vessels immediately after they have been in
spected by the Health Officer; to make thorough examination as to the cleanliness of the vessel; ascertain
the number of slich passengers; the number of births
and deaths, if any have occurred; the vessel, ascertain
debaractor of sickness that my have to make, and to recomplaint the time cessary delay, to the General superinsendent at Castle Garden.

LANDING BURKAU.

This is the next in order, and the offices of which are

ort, without imnecessary delay, to the General Superinsendent at Castle Garden.

This is the next in order, and the offices of which are in rotunds of the main building at Castle Garden. In rotunds of the main building at Castle Garden. In soon as possible sites the vessel casts her anchoring of more officers are s. It to her, by barge or tag, censied by the Hoard to land immigrants and their acquage. The checked baggage is seen immediately to acquage. The checked baggage is seen immediately to be door a clerk enters the number of the check in a cook kept for that purpose, after which it is deposited in sook kept for that purpose, after which it is deposited in a proper place, while that supposed to contain merhanduse or effects upon which import duties sight to be assessed is conveyed to the fiftee of the Deputy Collector of Customs, on the same sharf and within the enclosure. The plassenger then

essible to be assessed is conveyed to the efficient of the Deputy Collector of Customs on the sum wharf and within the enclosure. The passenger then passes on to the desks of the clerks, where the name, age, sex, nationality, destination, date of arrival and ships are carefully recorded and preserved. Hereofore the occupation has been omitted from this record, but it will be the first number of passengers from foreign ports who landed nt the port of New York in 1873 was 318,804. When 265,818 were aliens and 61,188 were citizens or persons who had before inneed at this port. The number of those who inside the came under the immediate care of this Board, was 282,282 of these 22,282 were aliens, 1,839 were born in the United States, 11,247 had previously landed at other ports in the United States, 07 these very lander of the states, 07 the whole number of aliens who arrived 184,246 were from Germany, 68,612 from Ireland, 33,189 from England, 8,362 from Sectiand, 8,567 from Lay, 6,417 from Norway, 6,569 from Mustria, 6,103 from France, 4,277 from Norway, 6,569 from Mustria, 6,103 from France, 4,277 from Norway, 6,569 from Mustria, 6,103 from France, 4,277 from Norway, 6,569 from Mustria, 6,103 from France, 4,277 from Norway, 6,569 from Spain, 119 from Bouth America, 71 from Canada, 69 from Spain, 119 from Bouth America, 71 from Canada, 69 from Spain, 119 from Bouth America, 71 from Greaze, 12 from Antrials and 10 from Africs.

The destination of 95,821 was the State of New York.

Seva Scotia, 14 from Greece, 13 from Fortigat, 14 from Africa.

The destination of 95,951 was the State of New York, 4,842 the Middle States, 35,232 the Western and Northwestern States, 3,563 the States of New York, 4,842 the Middle States, 35,232 the Western and Northwestern States, 3,563 the States and 15 states of New York, 4,842 the Middle States, 3,563 the States of St

permittee to take with without it. No charge is made, and no see or neward is allowed to be received by any person connected with the department, from either employer of employe, for an service readered by the officer of them. During the wear employment has been obtained by this outcard to 25,355 empressia, or seem obtained by this outcard to 25,355 empressia, or seem obtained by this outcard to 25,355 empressia, or the males and 45,555 effectives. Of the males 5,477 were mechanics and 4,555 effectives absorbers. Of the temples, 1,155 were general bouse servants and 55 board, was a 3,150 m males and 5,75 for females. For skilled work women. The average monthly wages, with board, was a 3,150 m males and 5,75 for females. For skilled work women. The average may be a supported to the service of the support of the chief clerk of this bureau is enclosed and numbered ax (6).

The report of the chief clerk of this bureau is enclosed and numbered ax (6).

The report of the chief clerk of this bureau is enclosed and numbered ax (6).

This department has been found to be of great utility. Here are kept a list of all the emigrant boarding houses privileged to enter the depot, their daily reports of guesta, the reports of the officer making inspections of these houses, the chief clerk of which receives, reduces to writing and transmits to the Executive Officer of the Board all complaints made sgainst them. He records the names of persons calling to meet expected friends, so as to be ready to send word to the officers of the Landing Bureau for their announcement when the registration has been completed, and so at to be able to trace them subsequently if necessity should require it. A very considerable proportion of the emigrants do not understand the English language, and it is therefore necessary that the Board should have officials capable of communicating with them in their own tongue. The following languages are spoken by one or several of our employes—terman. French. Italian, Epsemban, Dunch, Polish, Portuguese, swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Bohemian, Swiss, Kussatan and Latin. Or the whole number of emigrants who landed at Cassic Gardhouse and their parents received their wives and children received their parents, and 12,442 persons received their kindred of different degrees of relationship.

The Forwarding Bureau had 185 uses but with a view.

charge of their parents, were forwarded to their friends; Julio hasbands received their wives and children; eil parents received their children; sip children received their parents, and 12,422 persons received their kindred of different degrees of relationship.

The Powarding Bureau had its uses, but with a view to economy it has been abolished, and the duties of the officers connected with it distributed among the other bureaus. So of the Letter Writing and Postal bureaus.

To turnish facilities for the exchange of foreign coin two reputable brokens, one English and one German, have been licensed to open offices in the Carden. They are required to post offices in the Carden. They are required to post offices in the Carden. They are required to provide a safe in which emigrants can deposit, tree of charge, any valuables which they may have, receiving therefor a receipt, upon the presentation of which the article is restored. Notices are posted conspicuously, warning akainst pickpockets, and urging the deposit of all valuables in this safe.

The Board believe it to be of the utmost importance that the entire business of selling railroad tickets should be conducted in the Garden, so as to be under their direct supervision. If this were the case they are confident that they would be able to procure to the enigrant himself the deduction of ten per cent which the companies are eager to pay to runners. They could also make it sure that the emigrant would be lorwarded to his destination by the most direct route, and in case of loss of baggaze they would have direct means of procuring companients. They believe that they could also make it sure that the emigrant would be lorwarded to his destination by the most direct route, and in case of loss of baggaze they would have direct means of procuring compensation. They believe that they could also make it sure that the emigrant of the military of emigrants through from the companies of the partners in relation to obgaze for hay be provided a commodious barge for the conveya

wall upon all except the water side. No more health must structure consists of the solid wails of the old castle Clinton, which, although many years eld, are still in perfect preservation. The interior has been entirely changed to adapt it for its present purposes. It contains space ample for the accommodation of 4,000 emigrants and their buggrace, and for all the offices required for the Beard and its officers. Having been used for its present purpose far mearly twenty years, some repairs have become occasury. The principal of these are new floor for the relunds, providen for better ventilation and repairs to doors and windows. The estimated cost will be about \$15,000. With this outlay it will serve its present purpose for many years. The rituation renders easy all the police and smilery arrangements re-

for its present purposes are manny twenty years, some renairs have become decessary. The principal of these are
a new floor for the rebunda, province for better ventilation and rapairs to doors and windows. The estimated
cost will be about \$13,000. With this outlay it will serve
its present purpose for many years. The situation renders easy all the police and smilary arrangements required for nearly \$0.000 persons who land annually here.
A police force of twelve is amply sufficient for the purpose. By night there is also a body of twelve watchmen.

The baggage room, on the east side of the main building, contains \$2.35 aquare feet, and has capacity for the
storage of hicologieses. It is divided into compartments,
each designated by a letter of the alphabet, and having
brass chocks in, displicate corresponding its the letters,
and numbered from 1 to 200, according to its capacity.
One of these checks is attached to svery piece of baggage
received and the duplicate given to the emigrant. To
provide for cases in which emigrants wish their baggage
carried to any part of New York or adjacent cities the
Board has entered into a contract by which, as a consideration for the exclusive privilege of carting all
baggage not called for by the emigrant with
his own conveyance, they agree to transport single
backages to any point above Pittleth street, in New
York and to any part of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey Otty or Hooken, for firty cents; four pleces for
The assistance which the emigrant receives from the
Roard in the matter of bagsage alone awas him more

sey city or Hoboren, for Inty cents; below Fiftish street, New York city, for forty cents; long pleese for thirty-five and dive or more pleese for thirty-five and dive or more pleese for thirty-five and dive or more pleese for thirty-five and the or more than the entire sum which is haid for him in the commutation fee. The assumption that the benefits conferred appoints of the assumption that the benefits conferred appoints of the assumption that the benefits conferred and so to suggest of which is the conferred and so to conferred and so to conferred and so to conferred the first of the first one of the first of the firs both cook house, bake house, wash house and drying room.

Nursery.—A trame building, three stories and basement. In this building is the select.

Bering Rudding.—Three technology and basement. It is used as follows:—Basement for wash and basement. It is used as follows:—Basement for wash and basement. It is used as follows:—Basement for wash and storage, first floor as steward's department. The remainder of the building is used as a refuge for destitute females and children. It will lodge 450 persons.

Burracks.—A prick building, 160 by 48 feet, three stories and children. It will lodge 450 persons.

Burracks.—A prick building, 160 by 48 feet, three stories and basement. The building is used exclusively for destitute male emigrants. It will accommodate 450 persons. The flooring of this building is much worn and will require to be repaired.

Dispensary Building.—The basement is used for storage and dining room for officers; the first floor for dispensary and wards for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases, &c. Two bundred and dity patients can be cared for in the building. This building is of wood, was erected in 1857, and is dilapidated. It will be necessary to expend a considerable sum of money cither in repairing it or in exclusing archive of more durable materials in its stand. Succession of a dining room for immutes. It will seed 1,300 persons.

Free Wards or Males.—Four picks building, seed, one

building, 25 by 155 feet. It is now used as a retuge for destitute male emigrants.

Surpical Works.—but of accommodating 200 patients.

Boys Harracker—two story punds of the patients.

Boys Harracker—two story punds of the patients.

Feet First floor occupied by boys; upper floor as a chapel and labrary and reading room.

Feet Wird for Feetless.—A three story brick building, 25 by 125 feet. Will lodge 120 patients.

Chapel.—A brick building, 11s feet in length and 105 feet in width. Will seat 1,000 persons.

New Lunatic Asylum.—Consist of four one story and one three story brick building, with basements. These buildings are connected by passage ways. A physician's residence is attached.

one three story whenced by passage ways, buildings are connected by passage ways. Fresidence is attached.

Workshops.—Five in number, built of brick.

Physician's Residence.—Three in number, built of brick.

in the level that by this alone a saving of Silvide per year will be effected. The Board proposes to utilize, as far as possible, the power of all persons on the silend. Many improvements are these made of the latter of the power of all persons on the silend. Many improvements are these made of the latter of

appropriated only to the Catholics. The majority of the Board, on the 24th of November, 1875, passed the following resolutions:—
"Whereas the church erected upon Ward's Island has been built with the tunds contributed by emigrants of all denominations; and whereas no one denomination has, therefore, any right to consider said ediffice as built for their own exclusive use; therefore, be it "Resolved, That said church shall at all times be considered as a place of worship wherein all creeds shall be at liberty to hold religious services, and that suitable provisions shall be made by the Superintendent at Ward's Island for the holding of such service whenever it may appear necessary to afford more room to the worshippers than is at present allotted to them upon the island."

By this resolution the executive officer of the island, subject, of course, to the direction of the Board or its proper committee, has the same right of control over this chaple is over every other part of the island. As proper committee, has the same right of control over this chaple is over every other part of the island. As of the highest catholics, and who Prophe attended worship is capable of accommodating many more of worship is capable of accommodating many more than strand it, it is not probable that the other chapsi will at present be applied to the use of any other sections the one now in occupation of it. But it is clearly set forth by this resolution that the chape is free to all Christian sect, any one of whom may occupy it whenever, in the judgment of the Board, the best interests of he institutions require.

he institutions require.

This is under the special supervision of the Finance Committee of the Board. Attached to it is a Treasurer, with an efficient corps of clerks. He has immediate charge of all must, whether received, or disbursed by the Board. His report, which is enclosed herewith and numbered axies 10s, presents, in detail, the financial condition of the 1873, the Board is appears that on the condition of the 1873, the Board is appears that on the condition of the 1873, the Board is appeared that on the 1873, the the deficiency was \$25,000; and that, as during the comparatively small, while the disbursements must be comparatively small the sma That is, taking the experience of the past as a guide, the income derived from a commutation fee of \$1.30 for each immigrant passenger is not sufficient to defray the expense of conducting the work of this Board. When the rate was \$3.50 there was an axcess of receipts over expenditures, and the Legislature very properly reduced the fee.

expense of the raise was an excess of the raise was \$1.00 there was \$1.00 ther In conclusion, the Board take pleasure in testifying to the zeal and ability with which the secretary and General Superintendent, Mr. E. D. Webster, has performed the various and onerous duties appertaning to his office, and they also desire to acknowledge the efficient services rendered by Mr. Garret Bergen, Freasurer, and the various officers and employes of the department during the year.

various omeers and employes of the department during the year.

HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE STARR.
DANIEL MAUJER.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD.
GEORGE J. FORREST.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
ANATO Of the City of New York.
JAMES LYNUE.
President of the Irish Emigrant Society.
BIGISMUND KAUFMANN.
President of the German Society.
The undersigned concurs in all of the foregoing report.
except that which refers to the recommendation to give to the President of the Irish Emigrant Society and German Society the right to vote on all questions before the Board.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Standing Committees for 1874—The Cost of Our Schools Nearly \$4,000,000—The Estimates for the Year.

A meeting of the Board of Education took piace yesterday at the rooms, in Grand street. There was a somewhat small attendance of the members of the Board. Mr. Neilson occupied the chair. A communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer, appointing Messrs. S. S. Randall, N. K. Preeman and T. H. Faile, Jr., Inspectors of Common Schools for the Eighth school district of the city of New York. Several resolutions were then brought up regarding teachers' salaries. Only one city of New York. Several resolutions were then brought up regarding teachers' salaries. Only one case was of interest, where the principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 48, in consequence of the establishment in its immediate vicinity of a parochial school, found that her salary was reduced some \$500 per year, the falling off from the necessary attendance being only some ten or eleven. Some discussion ensued on this point, it being shown that it was a case of extreme hardship, and, in view of the facts, it was moved that the bylaws be suspended and the teacher receive her original salary. Mr. West contended bitterly that the Board should not suspend its bylaws, and that the teacher be reduced in her salary. The Chairman was at first of opinion that there was a doubt as to the right of the ion that there was a doubt as to the right of the Board to suspend its rules. The Chair subse-quently ruled that by a two-third's vote the Board

quently ruled that by a two-third's vote the Board could suspend its rules. A motion to lay over was lost and finally, on a vote, the motion to suspend the rules was lost.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the trial estimate for the Loard of Education for 1874 was as follows:—

Salaries of teachers, janitors, superintendents, clerks and employes, ordinary repairs of buildings, furniture and heating apparatus, and all incidental expenses, including \$4,000 for examination and report on the subject of warrange and vendatating the public schools buildings.

For purchasing sites and arceits accordated 100,000 schools

For purchasing sites and erecting new school
buildings
Alterations and extraordinary repairs to build-ings and for new heating apparatus and iur-100,000 400,000

Public Instruction Treesty-third and Treesty-fourth Wards.
For salaries of teachers, employes, supplies and repairs of buildings furniture, heating apparatus rent, fuel and all other and incidental expenses.

166,586 THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees for 1874 have been appointed by the President of the Board, Mr.

The following standing committees for 1874 have been appointed by the President of the Board, Mr. Neilson:—
Finance Committee—Commissioners Vermilye, Dowd, Townsend, Beardslee and Seligman.
Committee on Teachers—Commissioners Hasted, Kelly, Dowd, Traud and Brown.
Committee on Buildings—Commissioners Dowd, Patterson, Lewis, Hoe and Baker.
Committee on Supplies—Commissioners Beards—lee, Mathewson, Halsted, Wetmore and Hoes.
Auditing Committee—Commissioners West, Traud, Jenkins, Baker and Patterson.
Committee on Sites and New Schools—Commissioners Patterson, Klamroth, Baker, Vermilye, and Lewis.
Committee on Course of Study and Schools—Commissioners Beards—Commissioners Brown, Man, Farr, Trand and Klamroth.
Committee on School Furniture—Commissioners Wetmore, Hoe, Seligman, Jenkins and Baker.
Committee on Normal Schools—Commissioners Farr, Brown, Klamroth, Townsend and Halsted.
Committee on Evening Schools—Commissioners Farr, Brown, Klamroth, Townsend and Halsted.
Committee on Evening Schools—Commissioners Mathewson, Townsend, Jenkins, Trandistoners Mathewson, Townsend, Jenkins, Trandistoners, Math Halsted.
COMMITTEE ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Commissioners Mathewson, Townsend, Jenkins, Traud and Vermitye.
COMMITTER ON COLORED SCHOOLS—Commissioners

COMMISSIONER ON WARMING AND VENTILATION—Commissioners floe, Mathewson, Baker, Beardstee

COMMITTEE ON WARMING AND VENTILATION—Commissioners Hoe, Mathewson, Baker, Beardstee and Traud.

Commissioners On Byllaws, Elections and Qualifications—Commissioners Townsend, Man, Beardslee, West and Parr.

Executive Commissioners Townsend, Man, Beardslee, West and Parr.

Executive Commissioners On Nautical School—Commissioners Wetmore, Mathewson, Seligman, Dowd and Vermilye.

Committee on Annual Report—Commissioners Klamroth, Jepkins, Beardslee, Vermilye and West.

Committee on Nomination of Trustees—Commissioners Wotmore, Haisted, Brown, Beardslee, West, Kelly, Klamroth, Lewis and Farr.

A report was received from the Committee on Bylaws that Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster street, was surrounded by houses of ill fame and other "dens of infamy," to the great scandal of the neighborhood and the great annoyance of the teachers and scholars, and a resolution was offered that the names of the owners "who knowingly let their buildings for the vile purposes mentioned be sent to the District Attorney, together with the petitions and schedules of certain taxbayers of the Fifteenth ward, and his action requested upon the same." The resolution was passed and the report adopted.

their favorable consideration. The Commissioners promised to give the matter their attention.

A discussion ensued in regard to the application of the Fire Commissioners for the establishment of a magazine in one of the city parks for the storage of explosives to be used by the corps of sappers and miners in blowing up buildings when by so doing they can stay the progress of great configgrations. The application was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Prederick L Oimstead, landscape architect; William H. Grant and John Bogart, enginners, and Mr. C. Ryan, Superintendent, who will submit the result of their investigation to the Board as early as possible.

No Trials for the Past Two Weeks—Ex-cellent Condition of the Department. The Fire Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday morning, and the announcements were made that there was not a single complaint against member of the fire brigade and that there had not been one for two weeks—something unprecedented in the annals of the department. The Commissioners adopted a new revolving nozzle for fires on ships, in cellars, in narrow streets and alleyways, and also for oil fires, invented by Engineer Orr, of the Repair Bureau. It is intended to have a rethe Repair Bureau. It is intended to have a re-volving nozzle to every hose, and to take one to every fire, so that it can be used if necessary. The nozzle causes the stream of water to fly in every direction and dissipates smoke.

The advisability of extending the telegraph lines.

direction and dissipates smoke.

The advisability of extending the telegraph lines to the annexed district was also discussed, and it was stated that eighteen or twenty miles of wire would have to be used. No decisive action, however, was taken.

The powder which the Fire Commissioners propose to use is the dynamite, better known as the giant powder, which is to be exploded by the application of a copper cap attached to a use. The Fire Commissioners propose to make experiments in the presence of the Park Commissioners to show them that the powder is of the safest character for storage purposes. Yesterday some little experiments were made by the engineers of the Fire Department in the room of the Park Commissioners. A very small quantity of the powder was placed near the fire without its being ignited, and it was shown that only the explosion of the cap would ignite it. Experiments on a large scale will probably be made before the request of the Fire Commissioners will be granted. It will be difficult to select the best park for the purpose, as the residents of its vicinity will be atraid of an explosion of the powder, but it is probable that one of the smaller parks down town will be set apart.

In regard to the acquisition of the parade ground for the militia, the Commissioners have discontinued all proceedings in consequence of the representations addressed to them by Mayor flavemeyer.

FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.

A fre broke out yesterday on the first floor of No. 2,200 Third avenue that caused a damage of \$2,500. A. S. Weish, who occupied the ground floor as an oyster saloon, suffered a loss of \$1,500. noor as an oyster saloon, suffered a loss of \$1,500. Insured. The property of the Second Baptast church, on the second floor, was injured to the extent of \$200. John Schubert, who lived in the third, suffered a loss to his furniture of \$500. The building was injured to the extent of \$500. The sured for \$9,500. Fire Marshal Sheidon will hold an investigation to-day.

A \$20,000 PIRE IN HARRISON, N. J. Early yesterday morning a two story frame Mansard roof house in Harrison, N. J., owned by a Mr. John Koab, caught are and was razed to the ground, the Koab family barely escaping being roasted alive. But for the fortunate Keen olfactory nerves of Mrs. Keab, who scented the fire while she was in bed, another Stiner calamity would have to be recorded, probably. The family consisted of eight persons. The loss is from \$18,000 to \$20,000; insurance in American Mutual and Germania, of Newark, \$13,000.

ART MATTERS.

Water Colors at Sarony's.

Mr. Sarony has a local reputation for being king of crayonists, and if in a recent reference to the crayonists of New York we did not give him all credit which he is entitled to it was because our intention then and there was to do justice to a few workers in the same line with whose efforts his own had sometimes been identified and the excellence of whose abilities certainly furnished a excellence of whose abilities certainly furnished a good reason for making their names known to the public. Our present quarrel with Mr. Sarony is not for a poweriessness to produce good crayons, but for having acquired a set of fine water colors which he hides away from view with a self-renunciation that may be Scriptural, but that is very unjust to the public. He has now about 150 water color drawings on hand, which lack only one quality in order to be admired, and that is visibility. You are obliged to carry a magnesium light around tural, but that is very unjust to the public. He has now about 160 water color drawings on hand, which lack only one quality in order to be admired, and that is visibility. You are obliged to carry a magnesium light around with you in order to see where they are. The general public does not appreciate water colors; very true, but the general public will not learn to appreciate them so long as they are buried in the bowels of the earth, or, what is much the same thing, in rear premises, where genuine daylight is as much unknown as hope in Hades. In other words, Mr. Sarony has hung the water colors in an apartment at the rear of Mr. Paillard's store, No. 660 Broadway, a handsome apartment, its true, and one fit for the purposes to which Mr. Paillard applies it, but not sutted for a picture gallery. By dint of painful scrutny the victor will be able to make out that the collection consusts of water colors, mixed with a few crayons, by Marny, Brissot, Amado, Escoura, Wissart, Detti, Saunier, Hoguet, Provagg, Lanza, Laborne, Duvieux, Lumley, Ready, Andrieux, Didbin, Ranzoni, Colin, Franz, Victor Adam, Brambilla, Jules Noël, Darcy, Deshayes, Rob. Fleury and Carter. We do not know whether Mr. Sarony believes, with the epigrammatists, that language is for the purpose of concealing thought; but we are pretty sure that he believes pictures are painted for the sake of not being seen. Here is a collection of which ainest water colors are those by Marny, athongh some excellent specimens by other arusts are on hand. Duvieux has a sunset in unique contrast to all his other contributions and strikingly weird and original. Deshayes has a fine charcoal and crayon landscape. "St. Clond on Pire" is one of Wissart's most powerind contributions, and Laborne has a truly delicious water color named "The Old Stage Coach," The scene represented is the courtyard of an old French provincial inn, fifty of a hundred years ago. Everything is in a charmingly pictures ago state of cramble and decay. Moth and cast rick, and one of the courty an

Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death." We have already presented the readers of the HEBALD with criticisms from several of the leading English weeklies on Mr. Holman Hunt's recently The following additional criticism is from the Lon-

mploy ment could be found. Of the entire number of the price of board ranges primed in the angles, and the price of board ranges from \$1 to \$1.00 \$1.0 painter's realism has failed to secure a worthy type, still less has it succeeded in interpreting the deepest with the present of artistic research. The district where it is not to be a careful and labored market for the district where it is not to be a careful and labored market in the picture wherein she painter's desire of realism sairly reaches its goal. In the mechanical incidents of the scene the labor has been successfully expended, keyry minutest detail is realized with wonderful resemblance and exactness showing the most studious observation of its form and color and an uncommon patience in execution. The following description of tieses accessories in from the painter's own account of his picture:—"The reseal on which the plants has been successfully expended, keyry minutest detail is realized with wonderful resemblance and exactness showing the most studious observation of its form and color and an uncommon patience in execution. The following description of tieses accessories in from the painter's own account of his picture:—"The reseal on which the plants has been successfully expended, which we have a form peculiar to the East. In Italy, in the present day, and, we believe, in Struscan paintings, an angular support similar in principle to this, for wood while under the workman's hand, is to be found. The saw is of a shape designed from early Egyptian representations of this tool and the form of the modern Oriental implement. The tech are directed upwards, so that the cut is made by pulling instead of the pushing stroke, as it is in the West. The roll of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the color of the form of the pushing stroke, as it is in the West. The roll of the pushing stroke, as it is in the West. The roll of the pushing stroke, as it is in the West. The roll of the pushing stroke, as it is in the West. The roll of the pushing stroke, as it is in the West. The roll of the pushing stroke, as it is not yet to the pushing stroke, as it is not yet to the struct

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

Some days ago Thomas Walsh, forty years of age and born in Ireland, while in a partially delauged state of mind leaped from a second story window, corner of Fifty-second street and Second Strenue, and, after falling to the pavement, cut his throat with a knife he had with him. Waish was found bleeding in a doorway and taken to Believue Hospital, where he died on Tuesday night. Coroner Eicknoff was notified to hold an inquest.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1874. The democrats to-day nominated the following straight out city ticket:—For Mayor, Captain James S. Biddle; City Solicitor, Charles H. Jones; Receiver of Taxes, Charles S. Gray.

THOSE CUBAN DIAMONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-A notice appearing in your columns last week causes many inquiries to be made of us, both peronal and by mail, asking for tickets for the lottery sale of diamonds for the Cuban cause. As we neither have such diamonds nor know anything about the sale, we beg you to make some sufficient correction of the statement, and oblige yours truly,

TIFFANY & CO. correction of the at truly, JANUARY 21, 1874.

NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditures of the United States Goverament for Works of Improvement in Each State or Territory from 1865

to 1873. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1874. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1874.

The following is a statement showing the amounts expended by the United States for the various public works of the government in each State and Territory of the Union from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1873, together with the expenditures of the United States in aid of the construction of canals, railroads and wagon roads from 1789 to 1873:—

end body accordance	Pullis	Canals and	
States and	Works,	Wagon Roads, 1780 to 1873.	
	865 to 1673. \$3,030,500	\$137,008	\$3,167,509
New Hampshire	1,285,212	*101,000	1,285,212
Vermont	2010 2000	-	209,256
Massachusetts	6,071.197	-	6,071,197
Rhode Island	880,211 676,724	SECTION .	676 794
Connecticut	15,688,222	5,500	880,211 676,724 15,691,723
New York	374,595	SELECT SECTION	874,595 3,574,564
Pennsylvania	3,574.564	TO YOUR LEE	3,574,564
Delaware	794,731 757,204 14,822,805 1,895,039	450,000	1,244,731
Maryland :	14 929 905	1,051,990 697,418	15,520,224
Virotnia	1.895.039	67,538	1 955 527
West Virginia	5,094	-	5.0.4
North Carolina	693,413	205,000	898,413
South Carolina	782,054 264,178	9,961	792,015 264,178
Georgia	1.977 442	230,013	284,178 2,207,456 1,178,747 1,131,441 2,763,944
Alabama	1,977,442 304,874	873,872	1,178,747
Mississippi	136,505	994,936	1,131,441
Louisiana	2,466,976	296,986	2,763.944
Arkansas	49,103	#T9 904	
Missourt	494.370	1.019.800	1.546.171
Kentucky	498,370	573,390 1,019,800 1,183,511	622,494 1,546,171 1,207,928
Tennessee	445,526	5,000	451,826 3,183,863
Ohio	1,060,975	2,102,898	2,395,626
Illinois	647,354 8,638,177	1,7-1,271 749,879	9,396,057
Michigan	3,681,997 1,781,165	1,330,024	E 619 491
Wisconsin	1,781.165	1,330,024 422,508	2,28,673 2,628.787
LOWB	2,544,560	84.226	2,628,787
Minnesota Kansas	810,481 60,497	562,775 2,422,534	1.373,257 2.483.061
Nebraska	245,000	174,826	419 896
Nevada	419,281	9 900	422,681
California	5,873,461	2,506,533 191,292	8,379,995
Oregon	868,876	246,415	1,060,169
Territory of Arizona. Ter. of Colorado	39.400	13.826	246, 415 53, 926
Idaho	49,733	36,500	Charles and the same
Indian Territory	A DANGE	7,920	7,920 47,575
New Mexico	41,575 17,996	217.073	47.575
Ufah	11,200	7 913	235,068 7,943
Washington	65,112	7,913	214,102
Wyoming	37,454	40,000	77,454
Maine and Massa-	10.000		10.000
Connecticut and New	10,000	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	10,000
Jersey	23,469	STREET, ST.	23,499
Maryland and Vir-	- constitution		,
ginia	180,645	-	180,645
Louisiana and Ar-	05.000	Carlos Time	AT 000
Wisconsin and Mich-	95,000	-	95,000
igan	50,000	1 10000	50,000
Utah, Nevada and	The state of the s		
Chairm and the control of	-	84, 267, 704	34,267,704
Utah, Nebraska and	BU JOH	34,350,703	34,350,703
Wyoming Kansas and Colorado Iowa and Nebraska.		7,766,212	7.766,212
Iowa and Nebraska.	_	7,766,212 2,182,703	7,766,212 2,182,703
Miscellaneous	18,032,524	5,299,069	23,381,593
Totals	103,294,501	\$104,705,163	\$207,939,664

A CITY OF LIQUID MUD.

sable-Work for the Thousands of Un. employed Workingmen. The city of New York is at present swimming in

liquid mud. Its great main street is in a dreadful state, and the people who are doing business down town have little else to do than to use the hard brush on their clothes and the mop on their rubbers, after a few moments of a run around on the narrow streets where merchants most do conthe narrow streets where merchants most do congregate. Broadway is especially in a disagreeable condition, its gutters being rivers of mud and its roadway as if cargoes of molasses had been emptied upon its surface. It seems very swkward to the stranger who may visit the city to find his apparel almost ruined after a travel of an hour or so. There is some kind of relief in every other city in the world but New York; but here, no matter what political party may get hold of the finances and the executive administration of the agement of everything connected with the cleaning of the streets. Let any human being, however

agement of everything connected with the cleaning of the streets. Let any human being, however placid and sunny his or her temper may be, go into one of the streets which border on the rivers—either the East River or the North River—and look at the heaps of garoage, mud, slime, slush and gutter filth, and let him compare it with a side street in any other metropolis, and he will find that New York is at a disadvantage, and a very serious one, too. In the vicinity of the Harkard office, on Broadway, yesterday, the streets were really in an outrageous condition. While picking one's steps there is the aggravating danger that a stage or truck may cross and knock one down and finish him.

There is something seriously wrong in all this, and some person is to blame. Money is spent like water in New York by the city government, and will always be spent freely, and the people should have clean streets; but the quiet and eyen contemptuous manner in which all remonstrances are received and the way in which the responsibility is shoved from one shoulder to another is as annoying and as wonderful as the dastardly liquid mud which flows in rivulets down the streets. If the snow were removed by the thousands of hungry men who would only be too glad to earn a dollar or two there would not be any material remaining to be converted into slop and shush. The rain which fell yesterday morning, an outcome of this very peculiar weather, such weather as had never been seen in New York previous to 1864 and 1865, made yesterday morning, an outcome of this very peculiar weather, such weather as had never been seen in New York previous to 1864 and 1865, made all pedestrians feel miserable, and those who went in the streets at all cursed their unlucky stars that they were born to be New Yorkers. The Siamese twins nad many crosses in life, no doubt, during the time that they were fastened to each other; but they never perhaps were driven to the verge of destruction by being compelled to find from the hoofs of stage horses on a sloppy and muddy day in this city. The writer of this witnessed an old lady at the corner of Bowery and Grand street yesterday alternoon, who slipped and fell in a small lake of liquid mud, and, as sne was accompanied by a little girl who screamed in a terrified manner when the old lady fell, the scene created considerable excitement. The old lady was quite feeble, and was barely rescued from death, as a car came along at this corner, which is always crowded with every description of vehicles. When picked up she was profuse in her thanks, but her dress seemed to be unfit even for the washtab. There are a hundred snch incidents as this occurring every day in this city when the streets are not kept in proper order, and no one can tell when they are passable. It passeth the memory of man or woman to remember on what day in winter for the past five years the streets—nay, one street, even—has been in such a condition that it was fit to be walked in. Next to the question of rapid transit, which is now affecting our citizens most seriously, the most important question is "Shall we have clean streets and who is to clean them?"

HOW TO CLEAN THE STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-While the streets are in the flithy condition they are at present, with melted snow, slush and mud, would it not be economy and a great convenience to the people doing business on Broadway to wash the streets with water from the hydrants at the corners? While the slush is in a half running condition very little Croton water would carry it away. There is plenty of water, for rain that creates the slush, as at present, will supply the reservoir with more. The entire length of Broadway voir with more. The entire length of Broadway could be washed clean, and even the sidewalks could be kept perfectly clear of mad, for which we need not go to Jersey. As the streets are now, they only differ in the color. This may seem objectionable now, but the time will come, as it has in other things, when we will smile at our past folly in living in such fifth while we have the means of getting rid of it at our command. The entire street and sidewalks could be washed by means of the hose by playing the stream on the middle of the road and a dash on the walks when opportunity offered. The waste water from Broadway running down the side streets would clear their gutters also.

The Pire Department would not be interfered with, there being no chance of a scarcity of water while the weather continues so wet.

The use of water for the above purpose could be regulated by the Fire Department.

J. C. B.

STARVED TO DEATH. In the case of Mrs. Sarah Abington, the poor

woman, sixty-two years of age, who was found dead in the fifthy garret of premises No. 11 Thompson street, on Monday last, Dr. Shine made a post-mortem examination on the body at the Morgue. Deceased was fearfully emaciated, there being but little flesh on her bones and no food of any descrip-tion in her stomach. In the opinion of the doctor Mrs. Abington died from starvation, the autopsy showing no disease whatever sufficient to cause death.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

About half-past two ofclock yesterday morning Edward Walsh, a single man, forty-six years of age and a native of Ireland, accidentally fell into the dock at pier 48 East River, and, notwithstand-the dock at pier 48 East River, and, notwithstand-the screams for assistance. ing an officer, who heard the screams for assistance, ran to the spot, death ensued before the untertunate man could be rescued from the water. The body was taken to the residence of deceased's brother, 609 Grand street. Mr. Walsh had just been appointed a member of the Fire Department.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ORE THERATAL SECURE POR SER

Still Harping on Retrenchment—The Deadheads' Dirge—More Legislation for Jersey City—The Centennial Cele-

done yet by the Legislature at Trenton would not be far from the truth. It would seem that neither House has anything to do. The members have oc-cupied their time in wrangling about retrenchnent, and some of the debates on this subject ment, and some of the debates on this subject have been carried on with a fervor worthy of the opponents of the back-pay grab in Congress. The democrats cry loudly for retrenchment because they cannot have their fingers to the pie; the republicans, on the other hand, clutch the social more greatly than ever, because clutch the spoils more greedily than ever, because they may not have a chance next year in the Assembly, where their majority has dwindled almost to a unit. The hungry ones are sighing after the railroad fleshpots on which so many were gorged last year; but Tom Scott has not made a move. last year; but Tom Scott has not made a move. There is no indication that the railroad war of last session will be renewed. Rumors are afloat that an attempt will be made to repeal the general Railroad law, or at least to amend it. The member who moves first in this direction may at the same time introduce a bill to regulate the motion of the tides. The most notable feature of the session is who ventured down have nothing to do. Small rypeliticians have also kept away. One cause, if not the main one, for this desertion is the refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue any more trip passes. This announcement will bring poor comfort to the hundreds of deadneads who almost lived while in Trenton at the expense of said railroad. Tom Scott gains two points by this course; he has his revenge for the defeats of last session, and he stops a drain on his nearly depleted treasury.

almost fived while in Trenton at the expense of said railroad. Tom Scott gains two points by this course; he has his revenge for the defeats of last session, and he stops a drain on his nearly depleted treasury.

Jersey City is to receive as usual, a great deal of attention. A bill has been introduced to establish three district courts for the county of Hudson. Rach judge is to receive a salary of \$2,000 a year and to be appointed by the Supreme Court. The freeholders of that county are emulating the Jersey City Ring in their disposition of the public fundather have sumptuously furnished quarters for themselves and their friends at the State capital. They want, forsooth, to attend to legislation affecting the county.

In the Senate, Mr. McPherson introduced a bill in relation to juries and verdictain Hudson county, which provides "that the Commissioners of Jurors in drawing and empannelling petit jurors, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the third and lourth sections of a supplement of an act relative to jurors and verdicts, affirmed April 17, 1846, and which supplement was passed April 4, 1873, shall divide the panel of petit jurors for each term into three distinct classes—the first class to be summoned to serve for the third and fourth weeks of the term, and until discharged by the court; the second-class to be summoned to serve for the firth week and during the balance of the term and until discharged by the Court, and the Commissioners shall embrace in each class as many putit jurors as in their judgments shall be require for the proper despated of the civil and criminal business of the Grand Jury shall be, exagindo, cierk of the jury, commissioned at \$50 per year.

Another bill introduced by the same gentleman, in reference to the same subject, provides that the clerk of the Grand Jury shall be, exagindo, cierk of the jury, commissioned at \$50 per year.

Another bill introduced by the same gentleman, in reference to the same subject, provides that the petit jurors of the general panels; and

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Employes Discharged.

There were several hundred men discharged from the several departments of labor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday and last evening, in accordance with instructions received from Washington to reduce expenses to the lowest possible degree. Further reduction of the working force will be made during the week, and the thinning out process will be continued until there are only 1,600 men left. This force will be barely sufficient to keep the yard open and the machinery in order. The men who have thus summarily been turned adrift from the ranks of labor to swell for the most part married and have families. They naturally complain bitterly against the action of the federal government in discharging them during the most inclement season of the year, and during the most inclement season of the year, and in an epoch, too, when employment is impossible for ail. The government cannot certainty claim excuse for this course upon the basis of having nothing to do at this naval station. The fact is that there is ample work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to occupy 4,000 men, with the best advantage to the service, for at least eight months hence. On the stocks lie routing the steam sloop-of-war Colossus, the Java and the New York. They should be either completed or taken apart. They were commenced in 1856-6, and not less than \$1,500,000 was expended upon them when Congress ordered work to be stopped. They now loom up on the stocks a striking monument to the bungling medicency of national legislation upon all that appertains to the navy. At the cob dock lie- the sloop-of-war Delaware, which should either be sold and hauled quit of the way or be refitted. There too is the sloop-of-war Susquehanna, which a few years ago was ordered to be rebuilt. Her planking was taken off and having progressed so far she was moored by the dock, where she now lies a skeleton hulk, to the annoyance of those who remember her as a spiendid vessel. There is a new sloop building, which cannot be finished before August. The swatars will not be ready before June. Repairs are needed on the Florida and Minnesota. New quarters are Sadly needed for the better shelrer of the seamen and marines on the cob dock. The entire area of the yard requires repaining, and work in every department is plenty, it will therefore be observed that the government, in discharging the poor workmen from useful occupation in mid-winter on this station, cannot boast a shadow of excuse, and the policy is questionable under the circumstances. in an epoch, too, when employment is impossible

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH BIDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

in answer to a letter with the signature of I Colonel Brackett, I believe, makes no mention of himself as being a good rider, but simply that the himself as being a good rider, but simply that the English cavairy are not as a rule good riders. The challenge, I think, is unfair, though the Colonel may accept it, and the chances are the Englishman might get beaten. Allow me to suggest that the Colonel select an American cavalryman to contest the two races with Mr. L, and I think the latter will be left in the lurch. If Mr. L, has been a fox-hounter he may probably beat the American in galloping over a lour mile race of fair hunting ground. It may not be necessary for a cavalryman to jump a ditch, gate or a six-loot hedge, but let him take the 100 miles run, and then I would bet on the American. However well taught and in constant practice the American cavalry are, yet I think if colonel Brackett had ever witnessed the riding and mancuvring of the Enniskillen Dragoons he would be apt to change to some extent his opinion, and declare the horsemanship of the dragoons to be very excellent.

No. 110 Precent Stream Brookers.

No. 110 BERGEN STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of the 20th inst. I observe that "G. W." expresses his opinion and says that he quite agrees with Colonel Brackett as regards "American va. English Cavairy." Now, will either of the above parties kindly give us an incident in which the American cavairy displayed their great superior horsemanship, or will the galiant Colonel accept the challenge which has been offered to him to show his American horsemanship, of which he boasted some time since? "G. W." says he would like to see the two different nations" cavairy meet; but would that display their horsemanship, and if it did would "G. W." accept of a "mount" to display his? Nearly every one is aware that the English gentlemen and ladies are about the most daring of the present day. Any one who has seen a steeple chase or a tox hunt in England can testify to the pluck and style exhibited by English riders; and still English jockeys are, without exception, the best of their stamp on the globe. Maldment, I dare say, is ao knowledged the best "jock" of the day. Yours respectibility.